

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

ALONG WITH THE

Report of the Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE

HEBDEN BRIDGE

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL,

BY


GARNET G. LAWSON,

M.B., D.P.H.

Presented March, 1912.

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Hebden Bridge Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health.

1st March, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to report on the health of the Hebden Bridge Urban District for the year 1911.

Hebden Bridge is a town occupying a small area of 475 acres, with the narrow valleys surrounded by steep hills, and having some roads with gradients of one in six. The lowest road level is about 320 feet and the highest about 710 feet above sea level.

The Rivers Calder and Hebden flow through the town.

The inhabitants belong principally to the working classes—the chief industry of the district being the wholesale clothing trade.

The amount of poor-law relief for the year ending 1911 was £268.

The Royal Halifax Infirmary offers advantages for the treatment of medical and surgical cases, and situated not far from Hebden Bridge are the Fielden and Sourhall Infectious Diseases Joint Hospitals. There is also excellent work done through the District Nursing Institution by two Nurses.

The result of the Census shows the district to have a population of 7,170—a decrease of 366 in the last decade.

The number of inhabited houses is 1,847, compared with 1,822 in the 1901 Census. The average number of people per house is 3.8, as compared with 4.1.

WATER SUPPLY.—Nearly the whole District is supplied with Halifax Corporation water, which is collected on the moors surrounding Hebden Bridge. It is of a soft, peaty character, and to rectify this the Council have filter beds at Hollin Hall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, where it is subjected to filtration through limestone and river sand.

Owing to the phenomenally dry summer, the public water supply was found to be actively plumbo solvent, showing that the neutralising power of the filters was insufficient, and to mitigate this, and on the advice of the County Medical Officer of Health, limestone sand was mixed with river sand. The result of this treatment has been perfectly satisfactory. The abnormally dry period of weather was the cause of the water supply being limited to the hours between 5 a.m. and 9 p.m. during the months of September and October. Six cases of lead poisoning (with one death) occurred in September in houses receiving a private supply of water. The analysis of this water showed it to contain a dangerous quantity of lead. On this being discovered, the property was immediately connected to the public water supply.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—About 13 or 14 years ago a general scheme of sewerage throughout the town was carried out. The sewage is treated at Redacre, which is situated in the adjoining urban district of Mytholmroyd, and the effluent from the Works is of a satisfactory nature.

During the year several drains have been laid for surface water, thereby relieving the bulk of sewage for treatment at the sewage disposal works.

SCAVENGING.—Scavenging is undertaken throughout the District and is quite adequate. Originally pail closets were general in the town, but an attempt was made by the Council to have this system altered to the water carriage system. This has been fairly successful, as only 102 pail closets exist at the present time in comparison with 1516

water closets. During the past year 24 new water closets in connection with old properties have been constructed.

NUISANCE INSPECTION. — During the year 510 inspections have been made; 17 informal notices were served, 15 being complied with, whilst three statutory notices were served and complied with. Eighty-eight nuisances were reported, and on request 86 of these were abated.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES and CANAL BOATS. — These have been subjected to inspection at regular intervals. Their condition has been generally good, and no legal proceedings have been necessary.

SCHOOLS.—No complaint can be made regarding the sanitary condition and water supply in connection with the various Schools in the District. The responsibility of the general health of the children rests with the School Medical Officer, Dr. Kaye, and the Medical Inspectors acting under him. The latter make periodical visits, and doubtless as time goes on their efforts will be more appreciated by the public.

FOOD.—The milk supply is mainly obtained from the adjoining Rural District of Todmorden. There is every reason to believe that the supply is of an exceptionally good character. The source and conditions of the milk supply being so near at hand, and open practically always to public inspection, renders it almost impossible for tubercular cattle to be kept for any length of time; therefore no samples have been examined for tubercle.

The Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order were put into force in Nov., 1889. There is good reason to believe that no unsound food is sold in the District, and the sanitary conditions of the various premises where food is stored or exposed for sale are quite satisfactory.

BAKEHOUSES. — These are subjected to periodical inspection and are kept in good condition.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES. — Regular inspections have been made, the premises found satisfactory, and no carcasses have been condemned.

HOUSING.—House-to-house inspection, under Article II. of the Housing Regulations, 1910, is progressing satisfactorily. The number inspected during 1911 was 185. Three notices were served and complied with, no legal proceedings being necessary.

There is a call for more dwellings for the artisan class. This is due to some extent to the tendency of the population from the outside district to come into the town.

Overcrowding is unknown, and there is ample space around the dwellings.

The cleanliness and the surroundings throughout the District are, I think, much above the average.

Only one new house has been erected during the year.

INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—These have been carried out regularly. A few sanitary defects have been found and remedied.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.—The District shares with other Districts in the upkeep of the Fielden Hospital for the infectious diseases Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, and Diphtheria; and of the Sourhall Hospital for Smallpox. The accommodation in the former consists of 46 beds, i.e., 22 for Scarlet Fever, 18 for Typhoid Fever, and 6 for Diphtheria; whilst in the Hospital last-named there are 36 beds. This provision is generally found to be sufficient.

The Adoptive Acts in force in the District are the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (the whole), the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (nearly all sections), and the Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.

It has not been considered necessary to adopt the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Various samples of water have been analysed during the year, and the privileges of the County Bacteriological Laboratory at Wakefield have been taken advantage of to a considerable extent, but (owing to the decrease of Diphtheria and the complete absence of Typhoid) perhaps not as much as in previous years.

Infectious Diseases notified under the Act during 1911 number 102, i.e., 77 Scarlet Fever, 18 Diphtheria, and 7 Erysipelas.

The following cases of Infectious Disease were reported by the School Attendance Officer:—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Croup.	Chicken Pox.
Central School	38	... 8	... 4	... 9	... Nil
National School	15	... Nil	... Nil	... 6	... Many
Stubbings School.....	11	... Nil	... 58	... Nil	... Nil

SCARLET FEVER has been prevalent in the District more or less for the whole year, there having been 77 cases in all—15 in the first quarter, 7 in the second, 22 in the third, and 33 in the fourth. Generally the cases have been mild, causing only two deaths, or a mortality rate of 25.9 per 1000 of the cases attacked. I have no doubt that this considerable number of cases was due in a great degree to the negligence and carelessness on the part of a few parents. In one case exposure of a child was of so serious a character that the Council were compelled to prosecute, which they did with successful results. There still appears to be an impression among some people that children are bound to have this disease and may as well go through it as soon as possible. This is very erroneous and dangerous to the community, statistics showing that every year after the fifth from birth the attack rate and the mortality rate get rapidly less, hence the advantage of getting children over the most susceptible age. The incubation period of Scarlet Fever is generally three to four days, but it may be as little as 24 hours or as much as seven days. When Scarlet Fever is prevalent, the fact of a child being suddenly taken ill with vomiting, shivering, and sore throat should make parents suspicious, and they would be well advised to at once consult their medical attendant; more especially if a rash appears, which usually happens in about 24 hours' time. Cases are infectious from the very commencement of the attack, continue so generally for six weeks, and in some cases longer still, especially if there is any nasal or aural discharge.

DIPHTHERIA.—During the period covered by this report, 18 cases were notified. Most of these occurred in the first quarter, and I consider these to have been, speaking

generally, heritages of the previous year. Ten cases were confirmed at the County Laboratory and eight remained unconfirmed. The cases were of a mild type, only one death occurring in consequence of this disease. Prompt action was taken to prevent, as far as possible, its spreading in the District.

The bacteriological confirmation of cases of diphtheria by the laboratory authorities at Wakefield is, I consider, essential. The percentage of error otherwise is considerable, as has been proved by statistics in large hospitals; and more than that, in very mild cases it assures the parents, who are naturally somewhat doubtful about the diagnosis when the child appears to be perfectly well after three or four days.

TYPHOID FEVER.—No cases of this disease have been reported in the District since January, 1909. With the great improvement in sanitation, and the pure public water supply, this disease seems to have been eradicated. The absence of this disease, after the phenomenally dry summer, speaks highly for the efficiency of the general sanitation of the District.

WHOOPING COUGH.—We have been practically free from this very distressing infantile malady during the year.

MEASLES.—Some few cases prevailed during the second quarter of the year, but did not assume epidemic form. During a portion of September and October it became very prevalent in and around the Birchcliffe neighbourhood, and it was found necessary at the beginning of October to close the infant department at the Stubbings School. This checked the outbreak, and by the end of October very few cases were heard of. This disease is most difficult to deal with from a sanitary point of view. The incubation period is about 12 days; the child then apparently gets a general catarrh, followed three days later by the appearance of the rash. From the first onset the case is infectious, and consequently there may be a rapid spread of infection before the rash appears and thus before diagnosis can be definitely made. This, together with the fact that most of the cases are mild and do not require medical attention, render it in my opinion useless to adopt it as a notifiable disease under the Act. It attacks young children mostly, the attack and death-rate

being greatest in the second year of life. Similar erroneous ideas exist in relation to measles as to scarlet fever, and cannot be too much deprecated. It is a matter for congratulation that no deaths from this disease took place during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.—In one form or other this has been the cause of eight deaths during the year. It has not so far been a compulsorily notifiable disease, and I have no reason to believe that it is present in the District to any great extent. There is no hospital or sanatorium accommodation provided for this disease. In the case of death, the practice of disinfecting rooms and bedding has been followed, if requested to do so, by the relatives of the person attacked or by the medical attendant.

DIARRHŒA.—The exceptionally hot months of July and August caused much more Diarrhœa than usual. It was not of a severe type, and only one death was ascribed to it.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.
—I would like to say here that I consider the method of payment of Government grants on the average number of children in attendance at a school is a very unfortunate one. The result is that more pressure than is sometimes wise is brought to bear on the parents to send the children to school, and risks, which in the interest of public health ought not to be taken, are involved. In my opinion, grants should be paid on the average number of children on the books. In this latter case there would be no special advantage gained in the attendance of children at school when, in consideration of public interest, it would be wiser for them to remain at home.

PLUMBISM.—There was in the third quarter a local outbreak of lead poisoning (previously referred to under the heading of Water Supply) in the Birchcliffe neighbourhood. The property affected received its water from a private supply which was found to be conveyed through about 150 yards of lead piping. This same condition has been in existence for many years, but owing no doubt to the very dry season the water was probably left stationary in the pipes longer than was usual, with the view of economising it. It was thus allowed more time to assert its plumbo solvent action.

INFANT MORTALITY.—There were during the year 11 deaths of infants under the age of one year, giving an infantile death-rate of 105·7 per 1000 births. The number is below the average, but in a small population it may vary considerably and cannot be relied upon to form a very definite conclusion of improvement in the care of infants, though no doubt there is less want of knowledge in this respect than formerly. Five out of the eleven deaths occurred during the first month of life, and were all registered as due to premature birth. Of the remaining six, two were due to wasting diseases, two to pneumonia, one to bronchitis, and one to convulsions.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The Census of 1911 shews the population to have decreased by 366 since the previous Census of 1901 was taken, and not since the year 1895 have the vital statistics been calculated on so small a population. They are as follows:—Birth-rate, 14.5 per 1000; Death-rate, 14.5 per 1000; Infant Mortality (deaths under one year), 105·7 per 1000 Births; Zymotic Death-rate, 0·4 per 1000; Phthisis Death-rate, 0.8 per 1000; Respiratory Death-rate, 2.7 per 1000.

All these rates compare somewhat unfavourably with those of the last few years, but on examination the difference is not so real as the rate would appear to show, the latter being calculated on a much smaller population this year.

THE BIRTHS registered number 104—50 males and 54 females—yielding an annual birth-rate of 14.5 per 1000. During the previous year the Births numbered 109, with a rate of 13.6, the average rate for the previous ten years being 17 per 1000. This is a most unsatisfactory feature. With one exception it is the lowest number of Births recorded, and also compares very badly with the birth-rate of England and Wales of 24.4. The prosperity or otherwise of a town can be fairly accurately gauged by the rise or fall of a birth-rate, high birth-rates being the rule during times of prosperity and low during the reverse.

DEATH-RATE.—The Deaths recorded number 104—44 males and 60 females—giving a rate of 14.5 per 1000, and exactly equalling the number of Births in the District. These figures compare with a total of 90 and a rate of 11.2 for the previous year, and for a total of 103 and a rate of 13.2 when compared with the average yearly figures for the last

decade. Nine of these Deaths occurred in public institutions outside the District; 11 occurred in infants under a year; and 37 took place in people of 65 years and upwards. The latter deaths may be regarded as mostly due to general decay of the vital forces. Of the remaining deaths 8 were registered as due to cancer, 8 to tubercular affections, 20 to respiratory diseases, 6 to kidney diseases, 2 to scarlet fever, and 1 to diphtheria. Two were due to violence and were investigated by the Coroner's jury.

MISCELLANEOUS.—I append to this Report the usual returns.

I also present the Annual Report for the information of the Right Honourable the Home Secretary, on the administration of the Factories and Workshops Act, 1901, for the year 1911.

The sanitary arrangements and closet accommodation are suitable and sufficient. During the year 20 sanitary defects have been found, and these, on request to do so, were remedied.

The Bakehouses are kept in good repair and in clean condition, and comply with the Local Government Board regulations.

Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is in force in the District.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GARNET G. LAWSON, M.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Table 1.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous Years.

Year.	Pop'lotion estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE, DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncor- rected No.	Nett.		No.*	Rate.*	Of Non- Residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At All Ages.	
			No.	Rate.					No.*	Rate per 1000 Nett Births		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	8000	132	132	16.5	77	9.6	....	15	8	60.6	92	11.5
1907	8000	134	134	16.7	96	12.0	....	11	16	119.4	107	13.3
1908	7850	119	119	15.1	91	11.5	....	15	14	117.6	106	13.5
1909	7900	95	95	12.0	90	11.3	....	9	13	136.8	99	12.5
1910	8000	109	109	13.6	78	9.7	....	12	7	64.2	90	11.2
1911	7170	103	104	14.5	95	13.2	....	9	11	105.7	104	14.5

* Rates in Columns 6, 10, and 12 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 475.

Total Population at all Ages, 7,170

No. of Inhabited Houses, 1847

Average No. of Persons per house, 3.8

At Census of 1911.

Table 2.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1911.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified.								Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years							
		Un-der 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upw'rds	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	18	...	7	6	3	1	1	...	2
Erysipelas	7	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	0
Scarlet Fever.....	77	...	27	43	4	3	0	...	46
Typhus Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	102	0	34	50	7	6	4	1	48

Isolation Hospital—Name and situation :

Fielden Hospital, Todmorden—Total available beds, 46.

Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated—3.

Sourhall Hospital, Todmorden—36 beds for Smallpox.

Table 3.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during 1911.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Deaths in Public Institutions in the District
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 & under 25	25 & under 45	45 & under 65	65 & upwards	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Causes } Certified (c) ...	104	11	...	4	3	3	16	30	37	Nil
} Uncertified ...	Nil									
Scarlet Fever.....	2	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	..	..
Other Tubercular Diseases	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...
Bronchitis	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Broncho-Pneumonia	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Pneumonia (all other forms	9	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	6	...	...	...	...	..	2	3	1	...
Other accidents & diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	2	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Other Defined Diseases ...	45	1	...	1	...	1	3	11	28	...
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	104	11	...	4	3	3	16	30	37	...

Table 4.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1911.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under 1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Certified	4	..	1	0	5	1	2	1	2	11
Premature Birth	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Convulsions.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bronchitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia (all forms).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Other causes .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Total	4	0	1	0	5	1	2	1	2	11

Nett Births in the Year—Legitimate 99, Illegitimate 5.

Nett Deaths in the Year of—Legitimate Infants 10, Illegitimate Infants 1.

Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,

IN CONNECTION WITH

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. 1	Number of		
	Inspections 2	Written Notices. 3	Prosecutions. 4
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries.)	30	5	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries.)	42	—	—
WORKPLACES	4	—	—
Total.....	76	5	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. 1	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions 5
	Found. 2	Remedied 3	Referred to H.M. Inspector. 4	
Want of Cleanliness.....	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances .. .	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	8	8	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	11	11	—	—
Not separate for sexes.....	1	1	—	—
Total.....	20	20	0	0

3. HOME WORK—None.

4. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS—Workshop Bakehouses, 13 ; other Workshops, 43 ; total number of Workshops on register, 56.

5. OTHER MATTERS—Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories : Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)—Nil.

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)—Notified by H.M. Inspector—Nil.

Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M.I.—Nil.

UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES (s. 101)—Certificates granted during the year—None.

In use at the end of the year—Nil.

TABLE C, 1911.

HEBDEN BRIDGE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Water Supply—

In what parts is there a piped supply laid on—All parts.
Any developments during 1911—160 yards 3in. mains laid. Additional lime treatment to filter beds.

Sixteen additional houses supplied with water.

Any insufficiency, and where?—No.

Any curtailment during drought—Yes. From September 1st to October 31st water turned off from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m.

Any unsatisfactory quality, and where?—No.

Any unchecked plumbo solvent action—No.

Drainage and Sewerage—

What parts have sewers and outfall works—Practically the whole district.

Any developments during 1911—Three manholes built on main sewer. Several drains laid for surface water. Drains and sewer relaid in Linden Place.

Developments still needed—No.

Any inadequacy of Sewage Disposal Works or complaints as to smells—No.

Number of sink-wastes disconnected during 1911—10.
Trapped—12.

Proportion of sink-wastes still needing disconnection—
None. Untrapped—None.

Closet Accommodation—

Number of Privies with open middens—None.

Number of Pail or Tub Closets—102.

Number of Privies with covered middens—Six.

Number of Water Closets—1497.

Waste-water Closets—19.

Number of Closets re-constructed during 1911—

(a) As w.c.'s—None. (b) Other—11.

Number of additional Closets newly constructed for old property in 1911—(a) w.c.'s, 24; (b) other, nil.

Number of Closets constructed in 1911 for new houses—
(a) w.c.'s, one; (b) other, nil.

Scavenging—

In what parts do the Council undertake public scavenging

—(a) By Sanitary Staff: All parts.

(b) By Contractors—None.

Is there any inadequacy, and where—No.

Nuisance Inspection—

Total Number of Inspections made in 1911—510.

Informal Notices Served—17. Complied with—15.

Statutory Notices served—3. Complied with—3.

Total Number of Nuisances in hand at close of 1910—

None. At close of 1911—Two.

Total Number of Nuisances reported during 1911—88.

Abated during 1911—86.

Total Number of Summonses or other legal proceedings—

None.

Regulated Buildings, Trades, &c.	No. in District.	No. on Register.	Total No. of Inspections made.	General Conditions?	Legal Pro- ceedings (if any).				
Common Lodging Houses.....	2	...	2	...	9	...	Good	...	None
Canal Boats	—	...	—	...	43	...	Good	generally	
Knacker Yards	Nil	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	None
Offensive Trades	1	...	1	...	15	Good condition			„
Tripe Dressing.									

Have the Council declared any other processes to be offensive trades, i.e., Fish-frying, Maggot-breeding, etc.—No.

Schools—

Number of Visits to Schools—Several.

Action taken—All Schools recommended to be disinfected during vacations. Stubbings School closed for two weeks for Measles in October.

Milk Supply—

Number of Samples taken by Officers of S.A. for analysis under Food and Drugs Acts—None.

Number adulterated—

Number of Samples taken by Officers of S.A. for bacteriological examination—None.

What arrangement for Veterinary Inspection of dairy cows—Nil.

Any instance of disease attributed to milk in 1911—No.

Number of Cowkeepers in district—6. No. registered—6.

Number of Milk Sellers—32. No. registered—None.
Total Number of Cowsheds—Six.

Number of Inspections in 1911—Nine.

General condition—Fair.

Approximate Number of Milch Cows in District—42.

Any insufficiency in Milk Supply—No.

Legal proceedings under D.C.M. Orders—None.

Any Inspection or other action by Districts to which
Milk is sent—None sent.

Other Foods—

Number of Samples (other than Milk) taken by Officer of
S.A. for examination under the Food and Drugs Acts
—None. Number adulterated—

Number of seizures of unsound food—None.

Kind and quantity— No. of prosecutions—

Number of Slaughter-houses—10.

Number Registered—10.

Kind and Condition—Fair.

Number of Prosecutions (a) Food and Drugs—None.

(b) Unsound Food—None.

(c) Re Slaughter-houses—None.

Housing—

Is there any scarcity of houses, and where?—Yes, scarcity
of good cottage houses.

Any overcrowding of persons in houses—No.

Number of cases dealt with—None.

Any special activity in house building, and where?—No.

Number of new houses built in 1911—One.

General character—Working-class dwelling.

Are there any working-class dwellings erected by the
S.A.—No. Number and date—

Any Town Planning Scheme contemplated—No.

Who has been designated as the Inspecting Officer under
Article II. of the Housing Regulations, 1910?—
Sanitary Inspector.

Number of Houses inspected during 1911—

(a) Statutory (house to house)—168.

(b) Other house inspections—17. Total 185.

Number of Notices served as a result of House inspec-
tions—Three. Legal proceedings—None.

Are the records regularly submitted to the S.A. at each
ordinary meeting—Yes.

Number of houses represented as unfit for habitation—
None.

Number dealt with by Closing Order—None.

Any compulsory demolition—No.

Are there still any occupied houses unfit for habitation,
and where?—No.

Any cellar dwellings—No.

Factories and Workshops—

Any Smoke nuisance, and where?—Four from Dyeworks.

Number of Smoke observations taken—34.

Legal notices—1. Summonses—None.

Adoptive Acts—

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890—The whole.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—Nearly all.

Action thereunder—General.

Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890—The whole.

Notification of Births Act, 1907—Not adopted.

Private Street Works Act, 1892—Not adopted.

Are any of the above needed, and where?—The first
three Acts referred to.

Byelaws and Regulations—

Private Scavenging—None.

Prevention of Nuisances—January 28th, 1867.

Common Lodging-houses—January 28th, 1867.

Houses let in Lodgings—None.

Offensive Trades—None.

Mortuaries—None.

New Streets and Buildings (P.H. Act, 1875)—Nil.

New Streets and Buildings (P.H. Amendment Act, 1890)
—Nil.

Slaughter Houses—January 28th, 1867.

Tents and Vans—None.

Cemeteries—None.

Markets and Fairs—None.

Baths and Wash-houses—None.

Pleasure Grounds—None.

Fried Fish Shops—None.

Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops
Order—November 27th, 1889.

Does the M.O.H. possess a printed copy of each of the
Bye-laws which are operative—Yes.

Infectious and other Diseases—

What diseases have been specially prevalent in 1911?—
Scarlet Fever and Measles.

What special action to combat same?—School closed for
measles.

Is Hospital accommodation adequate and sufficient?—Yes

What arrangements for the supply of antitoxin —
Diphtheria antitoxin supplied free by Council.

Any diseases specially added to notifiable list—No.

Any influences threatening the health of the District—No.

Special Reports and Investigations—

Investigations from time to time of Private and Public
Water Supplies where used for domestic purposes.

Tuberculosis—

Phthisis: Sanatorium and Hospital Accommodation—Nil.
Have the Council, or any Private Body, provided a
Dispensary—No.

Any Sanitary Inspection of Patient's Houses—No.
Any disinfection—Yes.

Any distribution of advice—Handbills.
Other benefits—

Any action re spitting—Yes, public notices.

Any disinfection of Public Rooms, Vehicles, etc.—No

Infantile Mortality—

What organised effort to control it—None.

Is Health Visitor appointed by S.A.?—No.

By other body—No.

Causes of any Excessive Infant Mortality in 1911—None.

Vital Statistics—

Births during 1911—Males 50, Females 54; Total, 104.
Number illegitimate included in above—Five.

Number of Still Births (not included)—None.

Deaths during 1911—(1) Gross Deaths, i.e., Total actually
registered in the District without any correction—95.

(2) Nett Deaths on which the rates are calculated—
Males 44, Females 60; Total, 104.

No. of uncertified deaths (included above)—None.

Miscellaneous—

Mean Temperature for 1911—47.39. Rainfall—44.46.

What Mortuary accommodation—

(a) For accidents—New Mortuary in Lewis Holme.

(b) For infectious cases—None.

Number of Burial Grounds—Three.

Any need for extension—No pressing need.

Are there any Maggot breeding establishments in the District?—No.

Any nuisance therefrom or action in relation thereto—

Sanitary Staff—

What is the present Annual Salary of the M.O.H.—£50.

Does the above include any recent increase in respect of added work?—No. Amount of such increase—

Name of Sanitary Inspector—Mr. Emmett Smith.

Annual Salary as Inspector—£62 10s.

Other appointments held—Sanitary Inspector to the Todmorden Rural District Council.

Salary for such other appointments—£47 10s.

Any Assistants—No.

Is Staff sufficient?—Yes.

Nuisance Inspector's Report.

Council Offices,

Hebden Bridge,

March 18th, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to present my report for the year 1911, which is my thirty-first annual report as Sanitary Inspector.

There has only been one additional house erected during the year, making the number 1925, of which 1392 are supplied with water from the public mains. The remaining 533 are supplied from various private sources.

The Sanitary accommodation of the district consists of 1524 water closets, including those for factories and workshops. There are also about 100 closets on the pail system, but many of these would probably be converted to the water carriage system if the sewers and water mains were extended.

The precautionary measures taken against the origin and spread of disease, in addition to the routine work of inspection, were the removal of 47 infectious cases to the Hospital, the treatment of 83 sets of bedding at the steam disinfecter, the analysis of 10 samples of suspected drinking water, and the testing of 207 house drains.

SMOKE.—Though there has been much less smoke in the town from factory chimneys than formerly, out of the 34 observations taken, the ten minutes' limit for dense smoke fixed by the Council has been exceeded in 4 cases.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—There is only one place of this character in the town, viz.: Tripe Dressing, which has been carried on in a satisfactory way during the year.

Particulars of other work will be found in Table C of the Medical Officer's Annual Report.

I am, your obedient Servant,

E. SMITH,

Inspector.

Canal Boat Report.

Council Offices,

Hebden Bridge,

January 19th, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to submit my report for the year 1911 as Inspector of Canal Boats for the combined Districts of the Hebden Bridge Urban and Todmorden Rural Councils.

The number of Boats inspected during the year has been 42. Altogether the boats had registered sleeping accommodation in the cabins for 206 adults, but the number requiring such accommodation when my inspections were made was only 92, viz.: 89 men and 3 women, there being no children on board any of the boats, which is the first time I have had to record their entire absence during the 25 years I have been Canal Boats Inspector.

Contraventions of Acts and Regulations were but few. Two Narrow-boats were met with in April on their way from Sowerby Bridge to Manchester; the cabins were found to be out of repair and to require painting, but the Captain stated that he had orders to leave them at Manchester for repairs and re-painting. Another boat also required the cabins re-painting, and notice requiring that to be done was served on the owners.

I am, your obedient Servant,

E. SMITH.